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WORLD VISION, INC.

FINAL REPORT

**SOUTH SUDAN EMERGENCY
RESPONSE: FAMILY SURVIVAL KITS
PROGRAM**

GRANT NUMBER AOT-G-00-96-00126-00

October 27, 2000

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Organization: World Vision	Date: October 27, 2000
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Program Title: Southern Sudan Emergency Response – Family Survival Kits
Grant No: #AOT – G – 00 – 96 – 00126 – 00
Country/Region: South Sudan (and other areas within Sudan)
Disaster/Hazard: Displacement due to war and famine
Time Period Covered by this Report: 1st May1999 **To:** 31st July 2000
Time Period Covered by this Grant: 1st May1999 **To:** 31st July 2000

The grant was amended and extended as outlined below:

Grant details	Start date	End date	Amount
Original grant	1 st May1999	29 th April 2000	US\$ 696,277
Extension	1 st May'2000	31 st July 2000	No Cost
Total Budget			US\$ 696,277

This project, which began on May 1, 1999, was a continuation of an initial family survival kits grant funded by OFDA in 1996. The purpose of the grant since 1996 has been procurement and distribution of family survival kits to internally displaced people, returnees and vulnerable people in south Sudan.

In accordance with the objective of the project, World Vision (WV) distributed 5,000 family survival kits to 30,000 beneficiaries in south Sudan. The project was however not completed on time, which resulted in a 3-month no-cost extension from April to July 2000. Three factors affected timely completion of the project. These are (a) Delayed approval of proposal, (b) Difficulty in procuring essential materials for the survival kits, and (c) World Vision's temporary withdrawal from south Sudan. The temporary withdrawal resulted from disagreement over a memorandum of understanding which the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA) wanted all non-governmental organizations to sign.

Sudan has been at war since 1983 resulting in displacement of people, acute food shortage and malnutrition, family breakdown and lack of basic services including

immunization and pre-natal care. South Sudan in particular has become a region of great need and its citizens have become vulnerable, unable to fend for themselves. Since 1993, World Vision has used a multi-sectoral programming in its humanitarian assistance to provide for the needs of many communities in south Sudan. World Vision's humanitarian assistance to the region have included primary health care, water and sanitation, agricultural production, and emergency relief including provision of seeds and tools and survival kits. OFDA has been an important and a major donor of World Vision's programs particularly the seeds and tools and survival kits projects.

Due to delays in program start up, as described under factors (a) and (b) above, the first consignment of the survival kits were not procured until the first quarter of FY 2000. Distribution of the first consignment started in Thiek Thou (Gogrial County) in Bahr-el-Ghazal in January 2000.

Implementation of activities during the second quarter of FY2000 was affected by the suspension of operations in Bahr-el-Ghazal. World Vision suspended its activities due to unresolved issues over a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Operation Life line Sudan (OLS) consortium and Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association (SRRA). Due to the anticipated delays, World Vision applied for a three-month no-cost extension to enable WV achieve the objectives of the project. In view of World Vision's temporary withdrawal from SPLA-controlled area of south Sudan, a change in the original targeted location for the distribution of the survival kits became necessary. The last batch of the survival kits, procured in April 2000, was therefore distributed to needy families in Upper Nile region of south Sudan.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The continued war between government of Sudan and southern Sudan rebels, and inter-factional, tribal, and clan fighting have resulted in mass internal displacements of the population in south Sudan. Since the war began, the rate of vulnerability in the region has continued to increase and the people of south Sudan continue to encounter many problems. For instance, food, health, and non- food items remain scarce and unavailable to most people, particularly women, children, the elderly and the sick.

Natural disasters also continue to exacerbate the problems faced by the people. For example, in 1997 and 1998, south Sudan was hit by a severe drought resulting in increased migration in search of food and water.

In 1999, World Vision planned to distribute 20,000 family survival kits to 120,000 vulnerable persons in South Sudan. This included procurement of 5,000 kits funded by OFDA. At the end of the year, 13,330 survival kits had been distributed in Bahr-el-Ghazal to 88,734 beneficiaries (see table 1 below). Due to delays in implementing the OFDA program, the 13,330 survival kits distributed excluded the 5,000 kits funded by OFDA. The 22% OFDA contribution indicated in table 1 was from the previous grant funded in 1998.

Table 1. Distribution of survival kits in 1999.

Distribution Location	Number of Survival Kits	Number of Beneficiaries
Tonj County	2,149	12,894
Yirol County	1,258	7,548
Gogrial County	5,344	35,068
Twic County	<u>4,579</u>	<u>33,224</u>
TOTALS	13,330	88,734

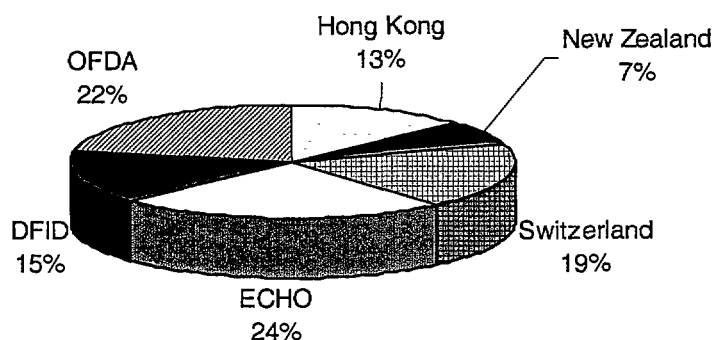


Figure 1. Breakdown of survival kits by donors in FY 1999.

The intended beneficiaries of OFDA's 5,000 survival kits were the vulnerable people in Bahr-el-Ghazal and other areas who had been displaced by the drought of 1997/1998 and fighting in Upper Nile around Mankin, as well as tribal clashes in Thiek Thou in Gogrial county which left many people displaced.

The request for OFDA assistance was to enable procurement, delivery and distribution of the 5,000 family survival kits to the affected 30,000 beneficiaries in south Sudan in FY1999/2000. World Vision submitted proposal to OFDA in December 1998, with a request of \$645,677. To accomplish the objectives of the proposal World Vision provided matching funds of \$50,600, as a contribution towards the project.

In February 2000, as a result of disagreement over SRRA's memorandum of understanding (MOU) World Vision temporary withdrew from south Sudan causing another delay in program implementation and requiring a no-cost extension of the grant

to enable completion of all planned activities. The grant extension shifted the grant's closing period from April to the end of July 2000.

3.0 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

3.1 OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of the project is increased availability of essential household items among the displaced, returnees and vulnerable population of south Sudan and other areas within Sudan.

3.2 OBJECTIVE

Procure, transport and distribute 5,000 family survival kits to displaced, returnees and vulnerable population in south Sudan and other areas within Sudan (Nuba Mountains and south Blue Nile) by 29th April'2000.

3.3 Profile of targeted population and critical needs

Through this grant, World Vision targeted 5,000 vulnerable households (30,000 beneficiaries). Vulnerable households are defined as those affected by internal displacement, resulting from war and natural disasters, and returnees such as the Bor displaced in Equatoria and the Upper Nile and returnees from refugee camps in Ethiopia. The immediate needs of the vulnerable population include food, water and basic household items such as blankets, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets. The contents of each survival kit included these items and other essential household items such as mugs, plates soap etc. See contents of survival kits below:

3.3.1 Contents of family survival Kits:

- One plastic container with lid size 14"x14"x16", made of virgin material
- 2 pieces of aluminum eating plates of 17cm diameter bottom, 22,5cm top 2cm deep
- 2 pieces of aluminum mugs 500 ml with handle
- 2 pieces of Dumuria mosquito net size, L-195cm x W –120cm x H – 110cm
- 10 packets of iodized salt, 200gms each all wrapped in clear strong plastic to prevent leakage during transportation
- 2 pieces of yellow laundry bar soap, 800 gm, free from any caustic alkali, packed in plastic bag
- 1 piece of superior quality khanga (women cloth)
- 2 pieces of heavy aluminum cooking pots 6 & 8 lts, 16 gauge and with lids
- 1 piece of reinforced plastic sheeting 4m x 5m laminated with LDPE with eyelets, grey in color
- 2 packets of quality razor blades, 5 pieces per packet
- 1 piece of sewing thread, 100 yards
- 1 packet of sewing needles, 12pieces/pkt
- 2 pieces of blankets, size 137 x 203 cm
- 4 pieces of Guinea worm filter pipes.

3.4 Geographic location of major activities

South Sudan is geographically divided into five regions: Lakes, Equatoria, Bahr – el – Ghazal, Upper Nile and Jonglei. Other areas within Sudan are South Kordofan (Nuba Mountains) and South Blue Nile. The primary region targeted for distribution of the survival kits was Bahr – el – Ghazal region, but the temporary withdrawal of World Vision from SPLA-controlled areas including Bahr – el – Ghazal necessitated distribution of almost half of the total consignment in Upper Nile.

4.0 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE AND ACHIEVMENT

Activity # 1 – Procurement of 5000 survival kits.

This activity commenced in the first quarter of FY 2000. Per World Vision procedures, the procurement process for OFDA-supported family survival kits began by forming a tender committee. The committee's responsibility included recommendations for the quality and quantity of contents of the kit necessary to meet basic household needs of the intended beneficiaries. Also, the committee closely monitored the issuing of tenders to various vendors. Qualified vendors were then allowed to enter into contractual agreements with WV. Through such processes, World Vision was able to procure 2,200 kits in January 2000 and 2,800 kits in April 2000.

Activity # 2 - Transport 5,000 kits to Loki and air lift them to South Sudan

Tender to transport 5,000 kits was placed and one transporter who qualified was contracted. The first batch of kits procured (i.e. 2,200) were transported to Lokichokkio in January 2000, while the second batch of 2,800 arrived in Lokichokkio in April 2000. Airlifts of the kits were organized in schedules to needy areas in accordance with results of assessments conducted by World Vision relief team.

Activity # 3 – Distribute 5,000 kits to 30,000 people (5,000 household)

5,000 survival kits were successfully distributed to 30,000 beneficiaries in South Sudan. The distributions were carried out in needy locations based on results of field assessments. 608 survival kits were distributed to 3,648 beneficiaries in Thiek Thou, in Gogrial County of Bahr-el-Ghazal. Thiek Thou beneficiaries were of Nuer origin from Mankin area displaced by government militia.

Also, 1,663 kits were donated to NPA and distributed to 9,978 Bor returnees in Jonglei County under a repatriation program through NPA and its counterpart agency, Jonglei Association. The Bor returnees were mainly from Equatorial region and wanted to go back to their homeland in Jonglei County. After World Vision temporarily suspended programs in SPLA-controlled areas, another plan was drafted which saw the distribution of 2,729 kits to the Upper Nile region. The breakdown of distributions in Upper Nile areas is as follows:-

Western Upper Nile

2,258 kits were distributed to 13,548 beneficiaries in Thornyor village in Leer area. The beneficiaries were internally displaced people, returnees from Khartoum and most vulnerable residents (elderly, sick and some widows) of the area.

Eastern Upper Nile

471 kits benefited 2,826 vulnerable people in Maiwut district of Latjor State. The beneficiaries were internally displaced from Longochok, returnees from Ethiopia and vulnerable residents.

4.1 Grant modification

The grant was the fourth modification since 1996. As indicated earlier, the distribution of the 5,000 family survival kits supported by this grant could not be accomplished at the end of the grant, due to the delay in the project approval, and the suspension of World Vision operations in Bahr – el – Ghazal in February 2000.

No major activities were carried out during the first quarter of FY 2000. This was due to the delay in obtaining approval for the start of the program.

In January'2000, the first batch of the kits (2,200) were procured and dispatched to Loki. 608 kits were distributed in Thiek Thou in Gogrial County. A request for the remaining (2,800) kits was placed, but due to delays in procuring essential parts, the kits were received in April 2000.

A three-month no-cost extension was granted ending July 2000. Within this period some 1,663 kits were donated to NPA to be distributed to Bor returnees from Equatoria as part of the repatriation process.

Assessments and distributions were carried out in Upper Nile Region. At the end of the grant all the family survival kits had been distributed.

The distribution was as follows:

Table 2. Location, number of beneficiaries and distribution of survival kits.

Months	# of Kits	# of Bens.	Location	Region	Transport	Distributed By
Jan'2000	608	3,648	Thiek Thou	BEG	Air	WVI, SRRA
April'2000	1,500	9,000	Bor	Jongolei	Air	NPA, SRRA
May'2000	2,258	13,548	Thornyor	Upper Nile	Air	WVI, RASS
June'2000	163	987	Bor	Jongolei	Air	NPA, SRRA
July'2000	471	2,826	Maiwut	Upper Nile	Air	WVI, RASS
Total	5,000	30,000				

4.2 Success Story

There has been a great need for World Vision survival kits all over south Sudan. Counterparts and other NGOs have always requested the intervention of World Vision in various situations because World Vision has been able to respond in a timely manner to disasters and displacement of people in south Sudan. In spite of difficulties during the implementation of this grant, the organization was able to achieve its objective. The project succeeded in reaching all the intended 30,000 beneficiaries (5,000 households) in South Sudan.



All beneficiaries of the program were in real need of the kits. Prior to implementation of the program, many of the beneficiaries had none of the items in the survival kits package. The few items owned by a disproportionately small number of the beneficiaries were worn out and could not support basic needs within their households. Women in particular were disadvantaged. Women would usually improvise to prepare food for their families, but under the circumstances there was little they could do. Receipt of the kits assured the women of their traditional roles in their communities and many of them used the kits just after they had been distributed to them, an indication of the usefulness of the kits to the various communities.

4.3 Challenges and constraints

First, the delay in obtaining proposal approval from OFDA for the implementation of the project affected the commencement of the activities. Second, temporary suspension of World Vision's operations in Bahr-el-Ghazal early this year negatively impacted timely distribution of the kits. Third, the delay in procuring essential parts for the kits further delayed timely distribution of the kits. However, with the approval of a three-month no-cost extension, World Vision was able to distribute all the OFDA family survival kits before the end of July 2000.

4.4 Local Capacity for Peace

An essential component of World Vision's work in south Sudan is to ensure that provision of humanitarian assistance does not cause any harm within and among communities. To achieve this goal, World Vision has been applying and incorporating local capacity for peace framework within its programs in the field. As humanitarian assistance is rendered to alleviate suffering of victims of disasters, it has the potential to detract from the goals and intentions of the assistance, perhaps reinforcing and prolonging conflict and hatred. The use of the Local Capacity for Peace (LCP)

framework has clearly identified clear and consistent negative impacts of humanitarian assistance to targeted groups. Even where no conflict exists prior to provision of humanitarian assistance, the framework indicates how humanitarian intervention can also act as a catalyst to many conflicts.

The LCP framework enables WV workers to assess and understand what divides people, the tension therein, and who gains from it. Some dividers and tensions may be quite obvious since warring parties always cite the reasons for their wars. Also, if aid is fairly distributed it strengthens communities' relationships, and the LCP framework helps to identify and assess connectors. During targeted distribution of commodities etc., there is need to consider the surrounding environment to avert the probability of creating dividers within the community.

During the implementation of this grant, World Vision engaged community leaders (chiefs, gol leaders) counterparts, and women heads of households to reach the beneficiaries. Meetings were held with these groups to draw distribution plans in all the locations. Call forwards of survival kits from Lokichokio were made only after all parties had agreed to the distribution plan. Vulnerable residents, in particular, were given special attention during distribution of the kits because in applying the principles of LCP, World Vision learnt that residents are often negatively impacted upon arrival of internally displaced people and returnees. A tradition well respected among southern Sudanese is being hospitable to strangers. As a result, residents often share the little resources they have with others. Leaving out residents during distribution of survival kits, World Vision learnt, catalyzes tension between residents and IDPs and returnees because the latter are then seen as a threat because residents see them as the favored group.

World Vision purposely creates awareness in meetings involving all the community leaders to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries from all groups. It is at these meetings that World Vision staff keenly picks out interactions that can act to connect groups. Once a staff identifies these, one is able to judge in which way these connectors can be incorporated into the intervention strategy with an aim of strengthening them for purposes of peace building. The LCP framework enables World Vision to analyze and make appropriate judgments based on the historical and cultural context one is working in.

5.0 Resource Use/Expenditure

See attached financial report.

